

# EQUAZIONI

Lezione 1  
15/03/23

Identità: è un'uguaglianza

dove compaiono espressioni letterali

verificata per qualunque valore

una attribuito alle lettere nell'espres-

sione

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

è vera qualunque siano  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

Equazione: è un'uguaglianza

tra 2 espressioni letterali per le

quali si cercano i valori da

attribuire ad una o più lettere

che rendano vera l'uguaglianza

Esempio:  $3x + 5 = x - 3 \quad (1)$

$$x = -4 \quad \text{risolve sempre} \\ \text{ven (1)}$$

SOLUZIONE

INCOGNITA

FORMA NORMALE o FORMA CANONICA

$$P(x) = 0$$

• INTERE

$$\frac{x}{2} = 1 + 7x$$

• FRATTE

$$\frac{1}{x-3} = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}$$

IRRACIONALI:

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2 - 4} = x + 5$$

ESPONENZIALI

$$e^x + 3 = e^{2x}$$

LOGARITMICHE

$$\log(x) = 3$$

$x > 0$   
CONDIZIONE  
DI ESISTENZA

PRINCIPALI DI EQUIVALENZA

$$kx - 2 = 10 \quad \text{e} \quad kx = 12$$

proprietà del trasporto

$$A(x) + a = B(x)$$

$$A(x) = B(x) - a$$

proprietà di cancellazione

$$A(x) + \cancel{a} = B(x) + \cancel{a}$$

Il principio di equivalenza

$$\frac{2}{3}x = 4$$

$$x = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} = 6 \Rightarrow x = 6$$

$$3x + 6 = 33$$

$$\text{MCD}(3, 6, 33) = 3$$

$$x + 2 = 11$$

$$x = 9$$

$$\frac{5}{2}x = \frac{x}{1} + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\text{mcm}(2, 1, 3) = 6$$

$$\frac{15x}{\cancel{6}} = \frac{6x + 16}{\cancel{6}}$$

$$15x = 6x + 16$$

CAMBIAMENTO DEL SEGNO

$$A(x) = B(x) \Leftrightarrow -A(x) = -B(x)$$

# Equazioni numeriche intere

FORMA CANONICA:  $ax + b = 0$

$b \in \mathbb{R}, a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$

$$a \neq 0 \quad \frac{ax}{a} = \frac{-b}{a} \quad \rightarrow \quad x = \frac{-b}{a}$$

$a = 0$

- $b = 0$       INDETERMINATA
- $b \neq 0$       IMPOSSIBILE

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$b, c \in \mathbb{R}, a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$\Delta < 0$  non  
ci sono  
soluzioni  
reali

Equazioni fraatte :  $\frac{N(x)}{D(x)} = 0$

CONDIZIONE DI ESISTENZA :  $D(x) \neq 0$

esempio :  $\frac{x}{x+5} = \frac{x+1}{x}$

C.E :  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+5 \neq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \neq -5 \\ x \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$\frac{x^2}{\cancel{x(x+5)}} = \frac{(x+1)(x+5)}{\cancel{x(x+5)}}$$

$$x^2 = (x+1)(x+5)$$

$$\cancel{x^2} = \cancel{x^2} + 5x + x + 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -6x \\ \hline -6 \end{array} = \frac{5}{-6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{6}$$

# Equazioni irrazionali

$$\sqrt[n]{A(x)} = B(x) \quad (2)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$n$  dispari (2) è equivalente a risolvere  $A(x) = [B(x)]^n$

$n$  è pari

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(x) \geq 0 \\ B(x) \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A(x) = [B(x)]^n$$

Esempio:

$$\bullet \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 3x} = x - 1$$

$$x^3 - 3x = (x - 1)^3$$

$$\cancel{x^3} - 3x = \cancel{x^3} - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$$

$$-3x + 3x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-6)^2 - 4(3)(1) =$$

$$= 36 - 12 = 24$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{24}}{6} =$$

$$\frac{6 \pm 2\sqrt{6}}{6} = \frac{2(3 \pm \sqrt{6})}{6}$$

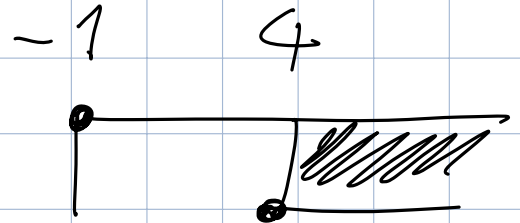
$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\bullet \sqrt{x+1} = x-4$$



$$\begin{cases} x+1 \geq 0 \\ x-4 \geq 0 \\ x+1 = (x-4)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -1 \\ x \geq 4 \\ x+1 = (x-4)^2 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x \geq 4 \\ x+1 = (x-4)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 4 \\ x+1 = x^2 - 8x + 16 \end{cases}$$

$$x+1 = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

$$x+1 - x^2 + 8x - 16 = 0$$

$$-x^2 + 9x - 15 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 15 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 9^2 - 4(1)(15) =$$

$$= 81 - 60 = 21$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-9 - \sqrt{21}}{2} \quad \text{non è accettabile}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{21}}{2} \quad \text{non è accettabile}$$

IMPOSSIBILE

Equazioni logaritmiche

$$\log_a (A(x)) = B(x)$$

$$0 < a < 1 \vee a > 1$$

$A(x) > 0$  Condizione  
di esistenza

$$\bullet \log_a (A(x)) = k \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$c. e. : A(x) > 0$$

$$A(x) = a^k$$

$$\bullet \log_a (A(x)) = \log_a (B(x))$$

$$c. e. \begin{cases} A(x) > 0 \\ B(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A(x) = B(x)$$

esempio :  $\log_2 (x+5) = 2$

C.E:  $x+5 > 0 \rightarrow x > -5$

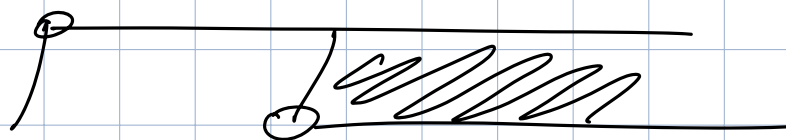
$$x+5 = 2^2$$

$$x+5 = 4 \rightarrow x = -1$$

•  $\log_2 (x+3) = \log_2 (x-5) + \underline{\underline{4}}$

C.E:  $\begin{cases} x+3 > 0 \\ x-5 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x > -3 \\ x > 5 \end{cases}$

$-3 \quad 5 \quad x > 5$



$$\log_2 (x+3) = \log_2 (x-5) + 4$$

$$4 = 4 \cdot 1 = \log_2 2^4 = \log_2 2^4$$

$$\log_2 (x+3) = \log_2 (x-5) + \log_2 2^4$$

$$\log_2 (x+3) = \log_2 (x-5) + \log_2 16$$

$$\log_2 (x+3) = \log_2 16(x-5)$$

$$x+3 = 16(x-5)$$

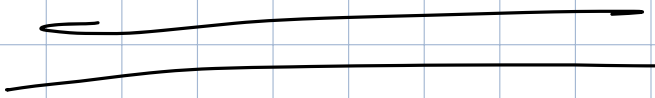
$$x+3 = 16x - 80$$

$$x - 16x = -3 - 80$$

$$-15x = -83$$

$$\frac{15x}{15} = \frac{83}{15}$$

$$x = \frac{83}{15} \text{ accettabile}$$



Lezione 2  
16/03/23

## DISEQUAZIONI



Sono disuguaglianze in cui compaiono espressioni letterali per le quali cerchiamo i valori di una o più lettere che le rendono vera

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  con  $a < b$

$[a, b]$

chiuso  
 $a \leq x \leq b$

$]a, b[$

aperto

} intervallo  
limitato

$a < x < b$

ILLIMITATO :  $] -\infty, a [$   $] -\infty, a ]$   
 $] b, +\infty [$  ,  $[ b, +\infty [$

$$x \leq a$$

$$x < a$$

$$x \geq b$$

$$x > b$$

$$\mathbb{R} := ] -\infty, +\infty [$$

FORMA CANONICA o FORMA NORMALE

$$A(x) \stackrel{!!!}{=} 0$$

DISEQUAZIONI NUMERICHE INTERE

$$ax + b \stackrel{!!!}{=} 0 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se  $a \neq 0$   $x \stackrel{!!!}{=} -\frac{b}{a}$  SOLUZIONE

Se  $a = 0$   
con  $\geq (\leq)$   $\begin{cases} b > 0 & \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ b < 0 & \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$

Se  $a = 0$   
con  $< (<)$   $\begin{cases} b > 0 & \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \\ b < 0 & \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$

DI EQUAZIONI FRATTE

$$\frac{N(x)}{D(x)} \begin{matrix} \geq 0 \\ < 0 \end{matrix}$$

C.E. :  $D(x) \neq 0$

Si impone  $N(x) \geq (>) 0$   
 $D(x) > 0$



Esempio  $\frac{3x-3}{2x+5} \geq \frac{4-x}{x+5}$

C.E:  $2x+5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -5/2$

$x+5 \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq -5$

$$\frac{3x-3}{2x+5} - \frac{4-x}{x+5} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{(3x-3)(x+5) - (4-x)(2x+5)}{(2x+5)(x+5)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 15x - 3x - 15 - (8x + 20 - 2x^2 - 5x)}{(2x+5)(x+5)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 15x - 3x - 15 - 8x - 20 + 2x^2 + 5x}{(2x+5)(x+5)} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{5x^2 + 9x - 35}{(2x+5)(x+5)} \geq 0$$

$$N(x) \geq 0 : 5x^2 + 9x - 35 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 9^2 - 4(5)(-35) = \\ &= 81 + 700 = 781 > 0\end{aligned}$$

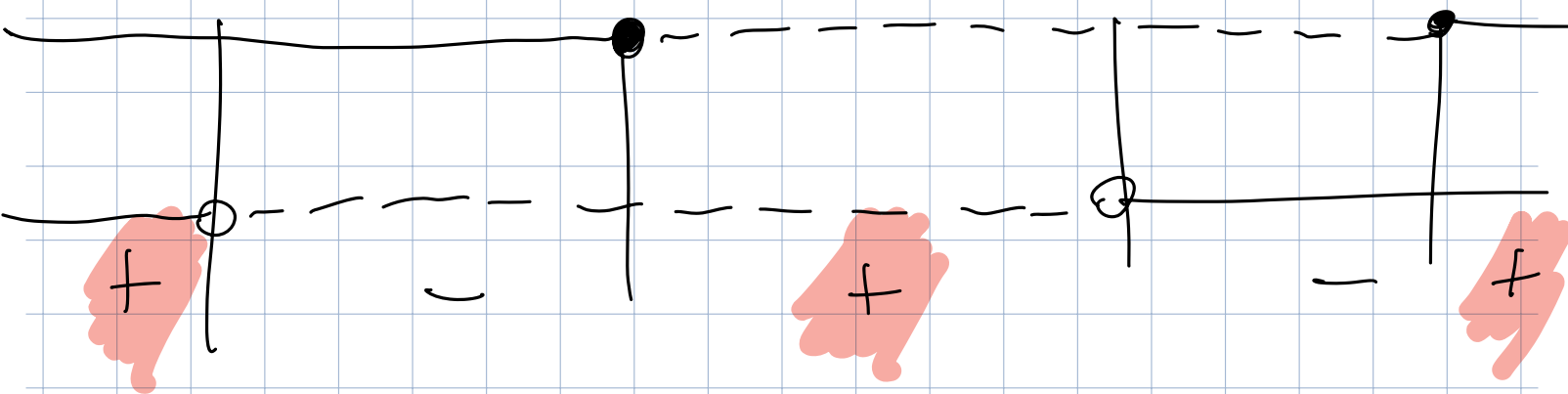
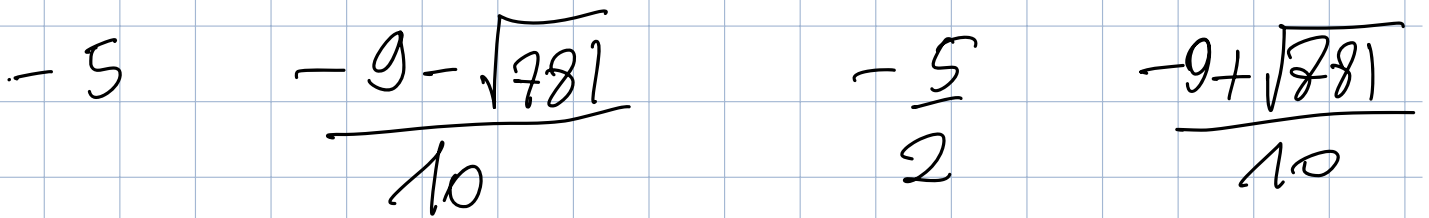
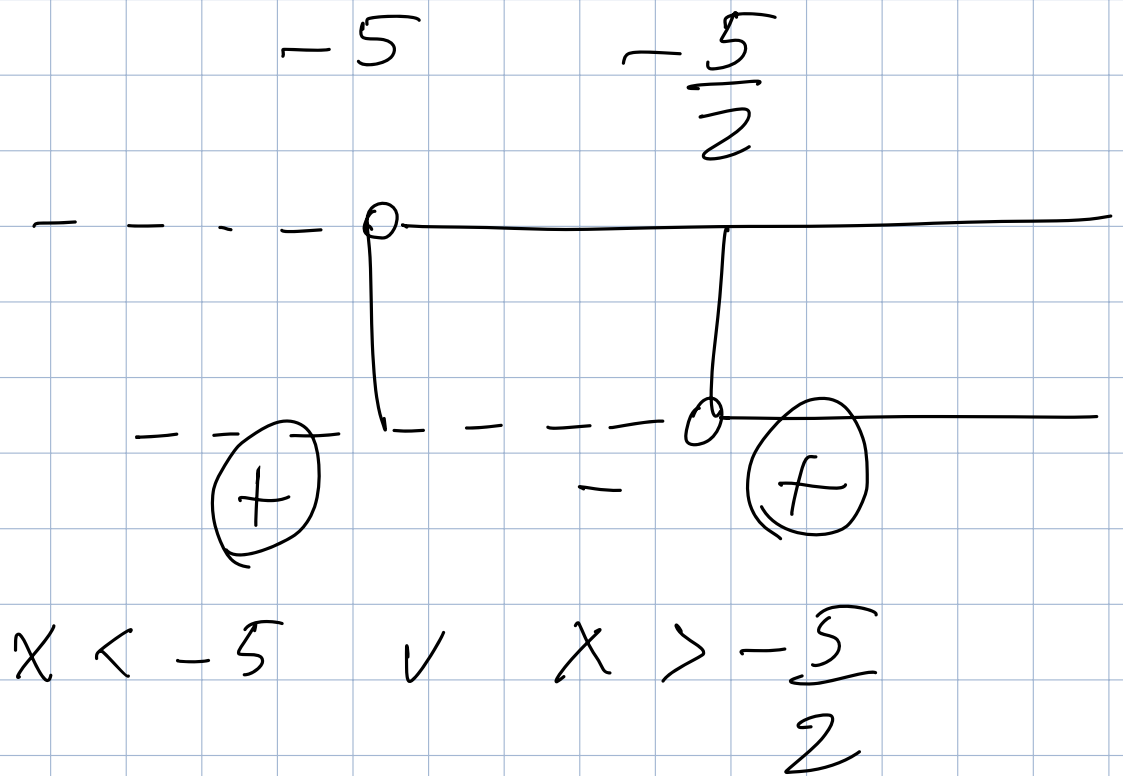
$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{781}}{10}$$

$$x \leq \frac{-9 - \sqrt{781}}{10} \approx -3,694 \quad \vee \quad x \geq \frac{-9 + \sqrt{781}}{10} \approx 1,894$$

$$D(x) > 0 : (2x+5)(x+5) > 0$$

$$2x+5 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$x+5 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -5$$



$$\boxed{
 \begin{aligned}
 &x < -5 \quad \vee \quad \frac{-9 - \sqrt{781}}{10} \leq x < -\frac{5}{2} \quad \vee \\
 &x \geq \frac{-9 + \sqrt{781}}{10}
 \end{aligned}
 }$$

# DISEGUAGLIANZI DI II GRADO

$$ax^2 + bx + c \begin{matrix} \geq \\ < \end{matrix} 0 \quad \begin{matrix} a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0 \\ b, c \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c > (\geq 0)$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad a > 0 \quad \text{VALORI ESTERNI}$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$x < x_1 \vee x > x_2$$

$x_1, x_2$  soluzioni  
reali e distinte

$$a < 0 \quad \text{VALORI INTERNI}$$
$$x_1 < x < x_2$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad a(x - x_1)^2 \textcircled{>} 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$
$$a > 0 \quad x \neq x_1$$

$$a < 0 \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a(x - x_1)^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$a(x-x_1)^2 < 0$$

$$a > 0 \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq x_1$$

$$a(x-x_1)^2 \leq 0$$

$$a > 0 \quad x = x_1$$

$$a < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Delta < 0$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c \geq (>) 0$$

$$a > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a < 0 \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c < (\leq) 0$$

$$a > 0 \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a < 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

# DISEQUAZIONI DI GRADO SUPERIORE AL II

$$P(x) \begin{matrix} \geq \\ < \end{matrix} 0$$

esempio :  $x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 \geq 0$

$P(x)$

$$x \in \{ \text{i divisori di } 6 \} =$$
$$= \{ \pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 6 \}$$

$$P(1) = 1^3 - 2 \cdot 1^2 - 5 \cdot 1 + 6 =$$
$$= 1 - 2 - 5 + 6 =$$
$$= -7 + 7 = 0$$

Per il teorema del resto  $P(x)$  è  
divisibile per  $x - 1$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc|c}
 & 1 & -2 & -5 & 6 \\
 1 & & 1 & -1 & -6 \\
 \hline
 & 1 & -1 & -6 & //
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(x) &= x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = \\
 &= (x-1)(x^2 - x - 6) \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 \geq 0 \quad \forall \mathbb{R}$$

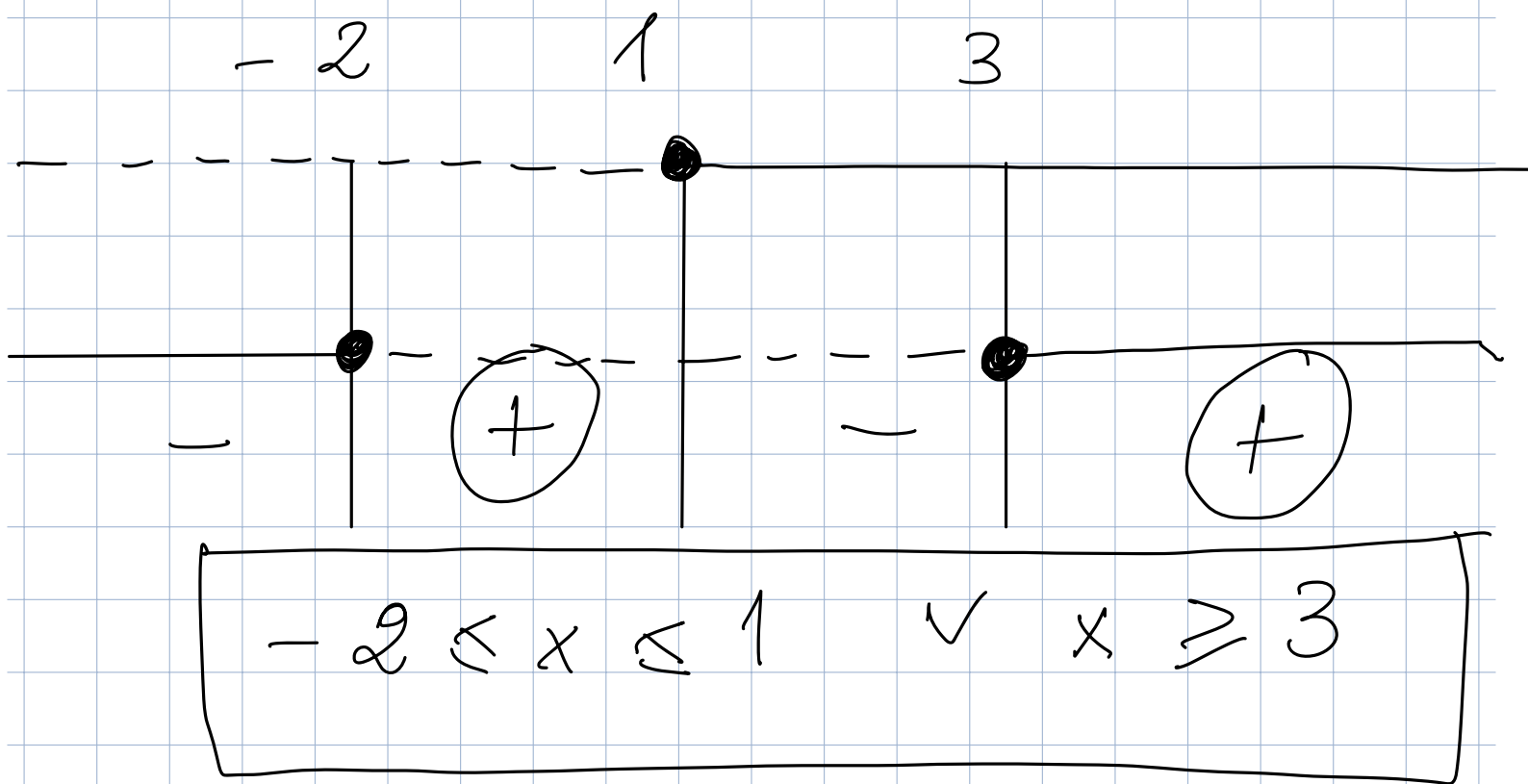
$$\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4(1)(-6) = 1 + 24 = 25 > 0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{25}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 5}{2} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1+5}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \\ \frac{1-5}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1-5}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

$$x \leq -2 \quad \vee \quad x \geq 3$$



## DISEQUAZIONI IRRAZIONALI

forma canonica :  $\sqrt[n]{A(x)} \begin{matrix} \geq \\ < \end{matrix} B(x)$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$$

n dispari  $\sqrt[n]{A(x)} \begin{matrix} \geq \\ < \end{matrix} B(x)$

è equivalente a risolvere

$$A(x) \begin{matrix} \geq \\ < \end{matrix} [B(x)]^n$$



$$n \text{ pari} : \sqrt[n]{A(x)} > B(x) \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\begin{cases} A(x) \geq 0 \\ B(x) < 0 \\ \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{cases} A(x) \geq 0 \\ B(x) \geq 0 \\ A(x) > [B(x)]^n \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$n \text{ pari} \quad \sqrt[n]{A(x)} < B(x) \quad (1) \quad (\Leftarrow)$$

$$\begin{cases} A(x) \geq 0 \\ B(x) < 0 \\ \exists x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

~~$\emptyset$~~

$$\begin{cases} A(x) \geq 0 \\ B(x) \geq 0 \\ A(x) < [B(x)]^n \end{cases} \quad (\Leftarrow)$$

(1) è equivalente a risolvere

$$\begin{cases} A(x) \geq 0 \\ B(x) \geq 0 \\ A(x) < [B(x)]^n \\ (\leq) \end{cases}$$

Esempio

$$\sqrt{x^2 + x - 2} \geq 2 - x$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{I} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0 \\ 2 - x < 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \cup \quad \textcircled{II} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0 \\ 2 - x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + x - 2 \geq (2 - x)^2 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{I} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0 \\ 2 - x < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0 \quad \text{V. E.}$$

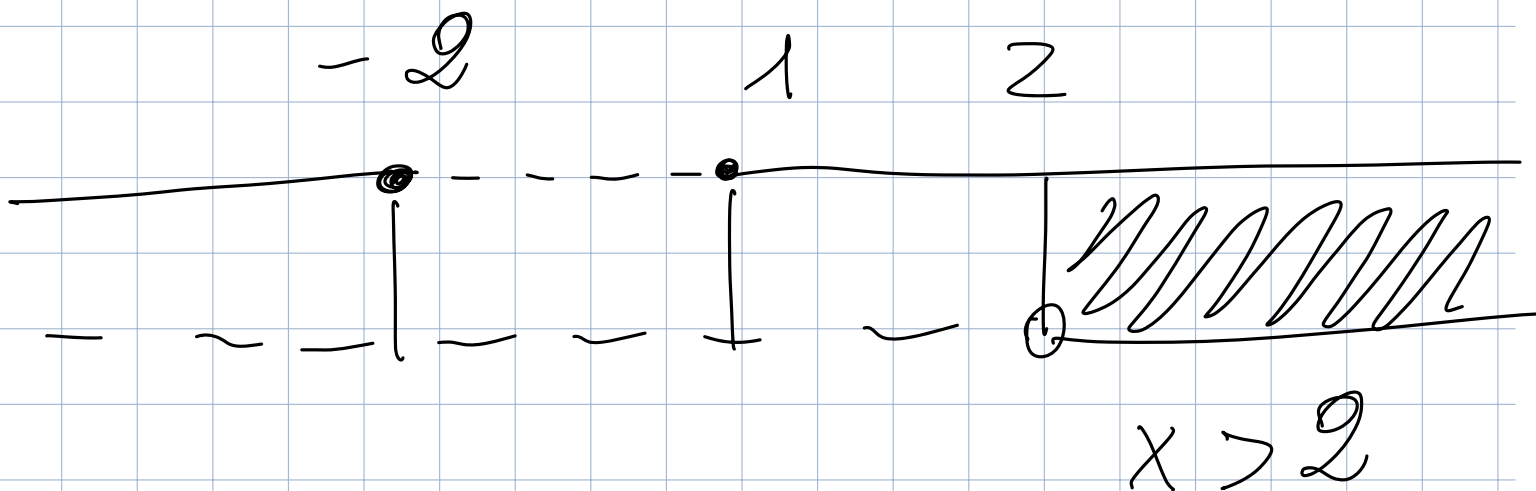
$$\Delta = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{-1 - 3}{2} = -\frac{4}{2} = -2 \\ \frac{-1 + 3}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x \leq -2 \quad \vee \quad x \geq 1$$

$$2 - x < 0 \Rightarrow -x < -2 \Rightarrow x > 2$$



$$\text{IV} \begin{cases} x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0 \\ 2 - x \geq 0 \\ x^2 + x - 2 \geq (2 - x)^2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x - 2 \sqrt{x} \geq 1 \\ x \leq 2 \\ x \geq 6/5 \end{cases}$$

$$2 - x \geq 0 \rightarrow -x \geq -2 \rightarrow x \leq 2$$

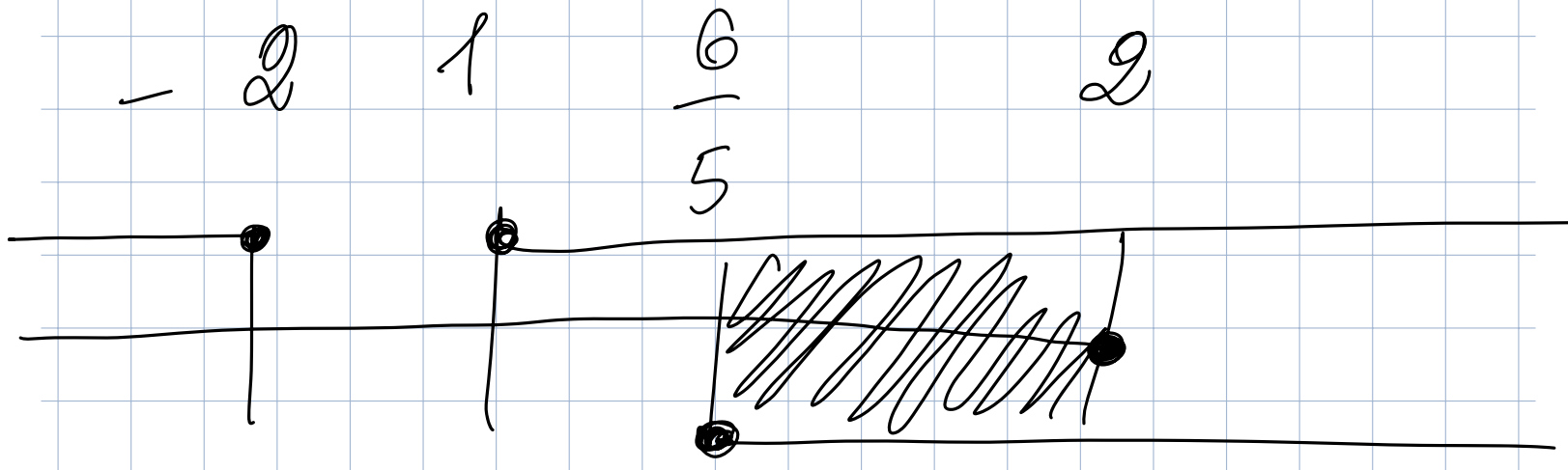
$$x^2 + x - 2 \geq (2 - x)^2$$

$$x^2 + x - 2 \geq 4 - 4x + x^2$$

$$\cancel{x^2} + x + 4x - \cancel{x^2} \geq 4 + 2$$

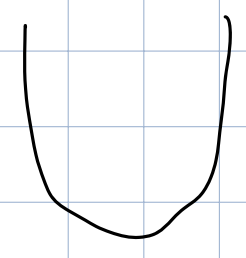
$$5x \geq 6$$

$$x \geq \frac{6}{5}$$

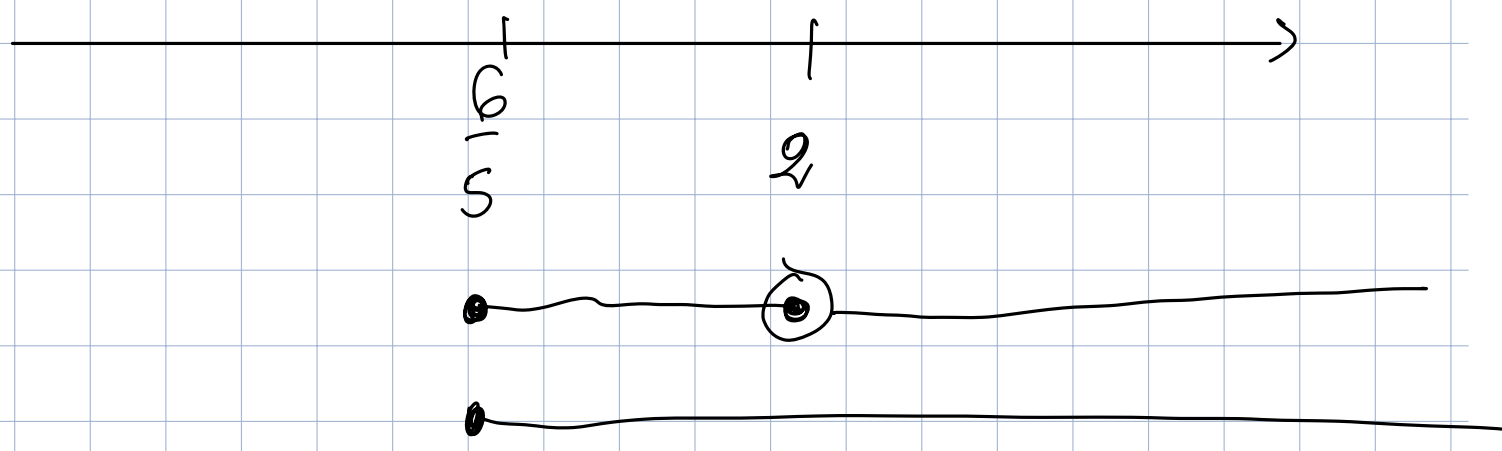


$\frac{6}{5} \leq x \leq 2$

$x > 2$



$\frac{6}{5} \leq x \leq 2$



$x \geq \frac{6}{5}$        $\text{con } x \neq 2$

# DISEQUAZIONI LOGARITMICHE

$$\log_a (A(x)) \lessgtr K$$

$$0 < a < 1, \quad a > 1$$

$$K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a > 1 \quad A(x) \lessgtr a^k \quad (1')$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad A(x) \lessgtr a^k \quad (2)$$

$$\text{C.E.} \quad ; \quad A(x) > 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1') \\ \text{C.E.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (2) \\ \text{C.E.} \end{array} \right\}$$